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SIX NEW BIRDS FROM CELEBES AND JAVA.

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Further study of the collection of birds made in Celebes² by Mr. H. C. Raven has revealed the fact that five additional forms from that island and one from Java apparently require names. They may be known from the following descriptions:

Excalfactoria chinensis palmeri, subsp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 219,195, Daroe, Java, June 20, 1909. Collected by William Palmer (original No. 1000).

Similar to Excalfactoria chinensis lineata of the Philippines, but the back and scapulars much mixed with slate color, the wing with much rufous, and the rufous of the breast more extensive. Wing, 72; culmen, 11.5; tarsus, 22; middle-toe, 18 mm.

Remarks.—In a series of twelve males of Excalfactoria chinensis lineata from the Philippines, there is no rufous in the wings, except in one and then it is only slight. Two males from Celebes have some rufous in the wing but not to the same extent as Javan birds; their backs resemble the Philippine form. The Celebes bird is very small and apparently represents a recognizable race that Gould³ named and which will probably stand as Excalfactoria chinensis minima. Of the mainland bird I have only one male from the Malay Peninsula. It is like the Philippine form but much lighter in color.

Anas superciliosa percna, subsp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 250,631, Koelawi, Celebes, Feb. 3, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 3506).

Similar to Anas superciliosa rogersi but smaller and averaging darker, especially on the throat. Wing, 250; tail, 98; culmen, 52.5; tarsus, 43 middle-toe, 53 mm.

Remarks.—In addition to the type, there are two males, two females, and a downy young from the type locality taken February 2 and 3; two males and two females from Dolo, December 26; one male from Winatoe, January 21; and one male from Rano Lindoe, March 13.

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²Cf. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, pp. 155-160.

³P. Z. S., 1859, 128.

This series, while showing quite a little variation, agrees in being darker and smaller than Australian birds; the throats are noticeably of a deeper buff, more pinkish. From Anas superciliosa pelewensis, the Celebes bird differs in being larger with the buff of the throat more extensive. Of Anas superciliosa superciliosa my series is small and useless for comparison, but as this race is said to be even larger than that from Australia, comparison is not necessary.

Megalurus celebensis, sp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 252,087, Besoa, Celebes, October 23, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 4551).

Similar to *Megalurus amboinensis* but larger, with the back more heavily streaked with blackish, the cinnamon edges of the tertials broader, the nape obscurely streaked with dusky, the blackish streaks on the wing-coverts broader, the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts streaked with brownish black, and the buffy chest band more pronounced. Wing, 67; tail, 113.5; culmen, 12 mm.

Remarks.—Only two specimens were taken at the type locality and on the same day; a male and female. The female is smaller than the male with the streaks on the head extending onto the forehead and the black streaking on the back narrower. A male specimen of Megalurus amboinensis, with which the above species has been compared, has no streaks on the nape whatever, the top of the head is a deeper sayal brown, and the lower back and rump are without streaks, only the upper tail-coverts having narrow dark shaft streaks. It measures: wing, 61; culmen, 12 mm.

This genus has not been hitherto recorded from Celebes.

Dicruropsis montana, sp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 252,150, Besoa, Celebes, October 28, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 4586).

Similar to *Dicruropsis leucops* but much smaller, especially the bill and feet; the metallic colors duller, more bronzy, and spots on the chest reduced in size; the tail more forked, the feathers narrower, and the outer pair less flared outwardly. Wing, 131; tail, 138; culmen, 24; tarsus, 19; middle toe, 14 mm.

Remarks.—The present species is founded upon a male and female from the type locality, a female from Rano Rano, and a female from Goenoeng Lehio. All the above localities are in the mountains, in the general region of Lake Lindoe, which is the unnamed lake on Meyer and Wiglesworth's map¹ to the northwest of Lake Posso.

In this genus there is practically no difference in color between the sexes and very little difference in size; females average slightly smaller. The three females of *Dicruropsis montana* measure as follows: wing, 133.5–140 (137.5); tail, 133–152.5 (142.2); culmen, 24–24.5 (24.3); tarsus, 19.5–20 (19.7); middle toe, 14–14.5 (14.2). Nine females of *Dicruropsis leucops* measure: wing, 154–167 (159.4); tail, 131–150 (138.6); culmen, 29–35.5

(32.6); tarsus, 24–26 (24.8); middle toe, 17–19 (18.2). From the above it will be seen how greatly the two above species differ in size; differences that can not be explained in any other way than that the smaller bird is specifically distinct.

Pachycephala pluviosa, sp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 252,197, Rano Rano, Celebes, December 22, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 4834).

Pileum and auriculars medal bronze, shading into buffy brown on the foreneck; across upper back a band of deep neutral gray; rest of back warbler green, becoming more yellowish on the rump; breast neutral gray, becoming much lighter on the abdomen; under tail-coverts cinnamon; flanks pyrite yellow; wings fuscous-black, the feathers edged outwardly with the color of the back, this edging on the outer primaries very narrow and grayish towards the tips; under wing-coverts and the inner margins of the remiges where they rest against the body, cinnamon; tail above deep neutral gray, the outer feathers fuscous-black on the inner web. Wing, 81.5; tail, 67; culmen, 13; tarsus, 21; middle toe, 13.5 mm.

The female resembles the male, except the pileum is saccardo's olive with a yellowish wash and the chin and throat cinnamon-buff, streaked with deep neutral gray.

Remarks.—The above species is founded upon a good series of both sexes and one immature, all from the type locality. It is evidently similar to Pachycephala bonthaina of south Celebes, but the pileum and throat are brown, not greenish yellow-olive. Pachycephala bonensis of north Celebes was described from an immature specimen. The immature specimen of Pachycephala pluviosa when compared with the plate of Pachycephala bonensis in Meyer and Wiglesworth¹ presents a number of differences; the former has the pileum saccardo's olive, the auriculars are like the pileum, there are no cinnamon edgings to the outer primaries, the breast is without a buffy-cinnamon band down the center, and there are other differences.

Zosterops atrifrons surda, subsp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 251,158, Rano Lindoe Celebes, March 24, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 4045).

Similar to Zosterops atrifrons Wallace, but larger, throat duller yellow, the chest grayer, the white eye-ring narrower, the black sub-orbital streak more diffused, and the back more greenish. Wing 57; tail, 39.5; culmen, 11; tarsus, 17; middle toe, 10 mm

Remarks.—The type of Zosterops atrifrons Wallace came from Menado. In the present collection there is a good series from north Celebes and also from the north-central mountainous part of the island. These two series when compared are strikingly different to the eye though hard to discriminate in words.

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Zosterops subatrifrons Meyer and Wiglesworth from Peling Island is described as having the throat clearer yellow and the breast whiter than in Zosterops atrifrons atrifrons, while in the present race the reverse is the case.

A series of males of the two forms average as follows:

	Wing.	Tail.	Culmen.
Ten Zosterops a. atrifrons	52.8	37.2	10.2
Eight Zosterops a. surda	57.2	40.9	11.1

¹Birds Celebes, 2, 1898, 490.